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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street.—PARIS BY
NIGHT, at 7:30 P. M.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirtieth street.—UNCLE DICK'S
DARLING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. J. L. Toole.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—HAND AND
GLORY, at 7 P. M.; closes at 9:30 P. M. Mr. Lebrun.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. E. L. Swenson, Mr. John McCallough.OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 234 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M.LYCERN THEATRE.
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—LA PRINCESSE
DE THURON, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mlle.
Amice, Mlle. Minelly.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets.—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M. Mr. John T. Kay-
mond.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—
CONTE SOGGIA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr.
and Mrs. Barney Johnson.THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAUST, Mlle. Heilbron, Miss Cary, Signori Carpi
and del Puente.NIRLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway between Prince and Houston streets.—THE
KID, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kirby
family.THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11
P. M. Miss Fanny Davidson, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis
James, Charles Fisher.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street.—AULI-KANTIPPE, at 8 P. M.; closes
at 10:30 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Swart.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 365 Broadway.—Parisian Can-can Dancers, at 8 P. M.MR. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
ROSEDALE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester
Wallack.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixty-fourth
streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.BAILLY'S CIRCUS.
Foot of Houston street, East River, at 1 P. M. and 8 P. M.TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighth street between Second and Third avenues.—
KING DABBO.THE GREAT NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Eighth avenue and Forty-ninth street.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 20 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 2, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock mar-
ket was active and generally strong. The
prevailing disposition is on the side of buying.
Gold advanced, but upon higher rates for
borrowing.THE SIGNS indicate that the intemperate
temperance men are resolved upon a political
split.THE LIQUOR DEALERS' CONVENTION met at
Albany yesterday, and after adopting an ad-
dress, adjourned.THE SIAOTOGA HOTEL had a narrow escape
from fire yesterday, but fortunately the Grand
Hotel was the only one destroyed.THE MANHATTAN YACHT CLUB held its fifth
annual regatta yesterday, and prizes were won
by the Carrie, Skip Jack and Zephyr.CUBAN LOYALISTS are not permitted to be
in New York in their devotion to the interests of
the Spaniards. They are fined heavily for not
reporting to the authorities the very first
symptoms of an insurgent movement in their
district.THE MAYOR has read Mr. Kelly's statement,
and, as will be seen in another column, appeals
to the citizens of New York to judge between
them. He promises on Tuesday next to pre-
sent to the public an overwhelming array of
proofs of all the charges he has made.THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO is pleased with
the present condition of affairs in the Republic
and very hopeful of the future of the nation.
Industry is being encouraged, and it is said,
that cautious German capitalists are disposed
to speculate in the construction of an inter-
oceanic railway.MR. BLAINE'S speech on national finances,
delivered at Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday, is fully
reported in our columns. It comes just in time
to be read in connection with the public debt
statement, and we are gratified to learn that
Mr. Blaine gives us a solid assurance for the
future.THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY MEMBERS OF THE
PARTY OF THE RIGHT are still opposed to Mac-
Mahon's foreign policy, particularly the di-
plomacy which is observed toward Italy,
Spain and the Papacy. All ticklish subjects.
The Marshal President says nothing, but
holds on.LONDON ADVICES, which in Spanish matters
are more trustworthy than those from Madrid,
represent that the Carlist army shows signs of
dissolution. But this, of course, needs con-
firmation. We know that at one period in
our own history the Continental army was so
badly depleted by desertions that the cause
was in danger. The approach of winter may
cause a partial disbandment of the Carlists.DUELS THAT DON'T COME OFF continue to
alarm the police. The latest is that of General
William Mahone and General Bradley T.
Johnson, who quarrelled in Richmond about
politics, and wanted to vindicate their honor
by fighting. They both had proved their
courage in the war, and the proceeding
seemed superfluous. The arrest of General
Mahone at Norfolk probably puts an end to
the ridiculous affair.Pennsylvania and the October Elec-
tions.

Pennsylvania will have no part in the
October elections of this year, and this fact
is in itself almost as important as the elec-
tion which, under her new constitution, she
will hold in November. The simple change
of the month for an election would not have
in any other State such important results.
But in this case, by this act of her people,
Pennsylvania has relinquished her ancient
place in the politics of the United States.
She is no longer of greater weight in the
councils of the people than Massachusetts or
New York or Illinois, excepting so far as she
is superior in statesmanship or patriotism,
which just now does not constitute much of a
title to pre-eminence.

Formerly, when nearly all the States held
their elections in November, Pennsylvania
was one of the few exceptions, and of these by
far the most important. In all periods of po-
litical excitement, when a President was to be
chosen, or the character of a Congress deter-
mined, the nation eagerly awaited the action
of Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday of
October as a revelation of its own purposes.
Nations, like individuals, need a glass in
which to see themselves, and Pennsylvania
was this mirror to the North. Outside of
party politics and their machinery of great
conventions, wigwags and torchlight parades,
exists a power in the people which none of
such methods can touch. It is invisible in
the canvass; it is suddenly disclosed at the
polls. This is the service which the October
elections in Pennsylvania rendered—to show
in one representative and powerful State what
was the moral sense of the people upon
national questions of men and measures.
Nor only was the moral conviction to be
thus shown, but also the drift of that political
enthusiasm or party panic which often has
more to do with the determination of results.
Here, too, Pennsylvania was valuable as an
indicator; for her politicians were wonderfully
clever, as the Yankees use the word, though
never quite clever enough as it is defined by
the English.

Now, this career of political supremacy is
ended. Pennsylvania steps down and out,
and becomes as commonplace a State in
a canvass as New Jersey or New York.
She will be powerful henceforward only by
her vote, and not by her example. The time
is past when Presidential candidates
sat up late in the cool October nights
to hear the returns from the Key-
stone State, and cried "We are beaten" or
"We have won," as the balance inclined
against or for their party. She has ceased to
be the guide of her sister States in the North
and West. The fact is rather confusing, and
leaves our fall politics all at sea. Indeed, it is
as if a fleet of vessels, which, returning from
annual voyages, had always found a pilot out-
side of Sandy Hook ready to take them into
the bay, should suddenly find themselves
obliged to find port unaided. We perceive
the effect of this change now, as the October
elections approach and Pennsylvania is silent.
Turning from this dumb oracle, once so elo-
quent of future contingencies, we may interro-
gate Ohio, or Indiana, or Iowa, for their
prophecies of November, but not with the
same faith that we were taught to repose in
the old Keystone State. The sensation is
very much like that which would be produced
if the weather predictions were discontinued
and no one should know whether to take out
his umbrella or wear a white hat. Neither
democrats nor republicans can judge any
more by Pennsylvania whether it is to be
"cloudy and threatening over the New Eng-
land and Middle States" in November, or
whether political sunshine is to gleam upon
their hopes in the West and South.

Thus it will be seen that the transfer of the
State election from October to November in
Pennsylvania affects to a considerable extent
the politics of the whole country, and, alto-
gether, we think the change is for the general
good. The belief that as Pennsylvania went
so must the country go was frequently proved
to be correct, but it often amounted to a
political superstition. It is not for
the interest of the country that national
questions should even appear to be
determined in advance of the time appointed
for their settlement, or that one State should
have so great a moral influence over the
others. We saw in 1872 what the example of
the Keystone State could do in a national
canvass. Mr. Greeley and his friends had
been making prodigious efforts in the West
and South, and he himself was then speaking
night and day through the press of the United
States and performing the feats of Hercules.
The democratic and liberal future was bright
with rose color and the confidence of the
united parties was unshaken. Even in the
republican ranks were signs of doubt and
dread. There were thirty thousand liberal
republicans in Pennsylvania, we were told,
not counting Colonel McClure, who made
thirty thousand and one. Suddenly came the
October election in that State, with a
republican majority of thirty or forty thou-
sand, and Mr. Greeley and his friends fell at
once into absolute despair and ruin. Their
whole canvass was abandoned; every politi-
cian from Maine to Texas, who had hesi-
tated rushed to swell the enthusiastic legions
of Grant. Men who were really for Greeley
were afraid to say so; his friends gave up the
battle, and he was left almost alone to face in-
evitable and fearful overthrow in November.
And when the Presidential election came
where was the liberal cause? Paralyzed by
the October stroke it barely dragged itself to
the polls, and expired as it handed in its bal-
lots. The States that had been considered
sure for Greeley were now overwhelmingly
for Grant, and calling that beggarly roll,
which began with a mockery of tri-
umph in Maryland and ended with an un-
meaning dispute about Louisiana, was like
counting the carriages at a funeral. That this
tremendous collapse was due to the panic pro-
duced by Pennsylvania in October no one will
deny. Mr. Greeley would have been beaten
in any case, but he would not have been so
badly beaten had Pennsylvania reserved her
vote till November, and a more honest ex-
pression of public opinion would have been
obtained. This is one respect in which the
change will be a benefit to the country.
Pennsylvania can get up no more political
panics.

But besides the freedom of thought which
results from the custom of holding the
elections simultaneously in the impor-
tant States this exchange of months

will tend to produce a healthier political
condition in Pennsylvania herself.
Because of the outlying position she oc-
cupied in a campaign Pennsylvania has been
the battleground of parties, and her choice of
State officers has been influenced by interests
entirely disconnected with her own. New
York, Ohio and even States far from her bor-
ders have fought their battles on her soil.
The administration has always taken a heavy
part in the October fight, and her politi-
cians have made the most of the opportu-
nity. Every October both parties have
appealed to the country for aid, with the plea
that "we can't afford to lose Pennsylvania."
Thus a wide field for corruption existed.
Money was poured into Harrisburg and Phila-
delphia from other States, not to carry
Pennsylvania alone, but that by making sure
of Pennsylvania New York might elect a
democratic Governor, or Ohio choose a repub-
lican elector for President. Thus the State
was debauched and made to serve foreign pur-
poses. Its party organizations were like two
devil fish, each with its ravenous beak and al-
l-digesting stomach, reaching out long arms to
grasp the prey, and holding in its deadly em-
brace, with suckers that never let go, the
national administration itself. It was im-
possible under such a system for Penn-
sylvania to hold fair elections. Not
only was money used to corrupt the public,
but men were employed to illegally
control the ballot. Hundreds of repeaters
from New York and Baltimore annually ap-
peared at the polls of Philadelphia and Pitts-
burg, hundreds more were scattered through
the mining counties, and after the slave re-
ceived the power to vote a little army of ne-
groes crossed the boundary line of Maryland
every October and added materially to the
power of the party which controlled them.
These evils are to a great extent destroyed.
New York and Baltimore will need their own
repeaters, Maryland will need her negroes,
and every State from which Pennsylvania has
drawn a subsidy will now keep its money for
itself. We therefore part with the great his-
torical October canvass in the Keystone
State without reluctance; it no longer con-
trols a timid public opinion nor tends to
depress and demoralize sincere political move-
ments elsewhere. State politics are not ob-
truded into national affairs, good citizens are
more free to vote as they think right, and not
as it seems expedient; and, best of all, a great
and influential league of the politicians is
broken. The people of Pennsylvania deserve
to be thanked for their wisdom in making
this important change, and both the great
parties are to be congratulated that this long
nightmare of the October elections has at last
been lifted from the country. In another
year it is to be hoped that Ohio will follow
the example.

The Sherman Wedding.

With a splendor that rarely attends an
American wedding the daughter of the Gen-
eral of the Army was yesterday united in
marriage to an Engineer in the service. The
pomps of the religious ceremonies clothed with
solemnity and beauty the simplicity of a re-
publican union. It was attended by all the
dignitaries of the government and the Church,
but the only American titles were those won
by valor or service to the country. Yet no
marriage in the courts of Europe
could more thoroughly move the heart of a
nation. General Sherman stands so high in
the estimation of his countrymen that the
marriage of his daughter necessarily com-
mands their sympathy and regard. The illu-
strious deeds of the father are reflected on
the fair young face of the child like the flashing
of a shield transformed to a softer lustre. Of
the thousands who were present at the cere-
monies yesterday there were few who forgot how
Sherman marched through Georgia, or how
in the hour of the nation's danger he stood
faithfully between the Union and its foes.
Miss Sherman is herself well known to the
best American society—not that of fashion
merely, but that society which is based
upon learning, culture, intelligence and
eminence in military or civil ser-
vice. Not long, but long enough to
be appreciated and loved, she has been a leader
of such a social circle as this in the capital.
The gallant young officer who becomes
the son-in-law of the General is said to be
worthy of such a bride, and to their new home
in St. Louis they will be followed by the warm
wishes of the American people for their hap-
piness. We give to-day a full account
of the wedding ceremonies in the Church of
St. Aloysius at Washington. The President
was there, Archbishop Purcell performed the
rite, and the Cabinet, the officers of the army
and navy, Judges of the Courts, Senators and
Representatives, foreign Ministers, and men
and women celebrated in science, literature
and art, made this event worthy of the com-
memoration it finds.

Longfellow's New Poem.

Professor Longfellow's contributions to
American poetry, which he has in great part
created, have been of late so seldom that we
must welcome with more than usual warmth
the new poem which adorns the edifice he has
helped to found, but which no man of this
century nor the next can complete. "The
Hanging of the Crane," which we publish to-
day, is one of the most beautiful lyrics that
even Longfellow has produced. The title
is merely the French expression for
a house warming, and from that
suggestion he has created a lovely
and touching picture of domestic happiness
which deserves a place in his own luminous
gallery. It reminds us of the "Building of
the Ship" in its idea and treatment, though
it wants the parallel which has made that
poem famous. Here is nothing but the
poetic tracing of a household from the be-
ginning, when the wedding guests hung the
iron crane in the chimney and celebrated
merrily the feast, to the golden wedding,
when the ancient bridegroom and the bride
serenely smile upon their descendants. Two
charming portraits of children are included
in this poem, and though that of the first born,
"who ruleth by the right divine of helplessness,"
is not strictly original, it is none the less
perfect and beautiful. The tone of the poem
is delightful; that grace in which the verse of
Longfellow always moves, as if to an inward
tune, is here unsurpassed. The stanzas which
introduce the visions, each with its separate
simile, are singularly contrasted with the
rhythm they interrupt, like stones in a gently
running stream, and there are passages which
are destined to become classical in modern

poetry. The description of the baby, in the
third vision, to which we have referred, the
condensed brilliancy with which the passion
of youth is expressed in the fifth, and the
verses which tell of

Some great heroic deed
On battlefields, where thousands died,
To lift one hero into fame—

are all exquisite. "The Hanging of the
Crane" will bring happy memories to many
a household, and it is given to the public at
an appropriate time. The youth and the
maiden who were yesterday wedded, with a
nation gathered around the altar, could ask
no more beautiful epithalamium than this.

A Novel Plan for Resuming Specie
Payments.

When Dr. Franklin was once asked what
was the use of some new scientific discovery
his reply was, "What is the use of a new-
born infant? It may become a man." Of
the millions born many never grow up to use-
fulness, as in the vegetable kingdom there
are many blossoms which do not mature into
fruit. We think it expedient to give the en-
couragement of at least a friendly hearing to
every new projector who has anything new to
offer on questions that agitate the public
mind, since in the multitude of such propo-
sitions something may perchance be sug-
gested which may prove a valuable contribu-
tion to public thought. We print to-
day the most striking portions of a
somewhat ambitious letter to the chair-
man of the Senate Committee of Finance,
proposing and explaining a new path
to the resumption of specie payments. The
subject is so important that every writer who
assists us to look at it from a new point of
view confers a sort of benefit, even if we are
compelled to condemn his proposal. It is a
service even to keep attention alive and
stimulate other minds to re-examine an im-
portant question.

The central idea of Mr. Friquet's plan is
the complete substitution of a government
currency for our mixed currency of green-
backs and bank notes. He would have the
greenbacks withdrawn and replaced and the
bank notes also withdrawn and replaced by a
new and uniform currency, which, in his
estimation, would bring us to specie payments
at once. The retirement of the greenbacks
being an essential feature of his plan we will
first explain how he proposes to deal with
them. He thinks they should be redeemed at
once, but not at their face value. They are
really worth but about ninety cents on a
dollar, and if the government were to make
immediate payment it ought in equity to pay
no more than their real value. But he would
not have them redeemed in actual specie.
Instead of this he proposes that they be
received in exchange for five per cent gold
bonds, bonds of this description being, at
present, very nearly at par. According to
this plan any person might purchase a \$100
five per cent gold-bearing bond for \$110 in
greenbacks, and Mr. Friquet thinks it prac-
ticable to fund all the greenbacks in this
manner. Supposing this done, the result, if
nothing further were in contemplation, would
be simply the conversion of the floating
debt of the government into funded
debt, with a slight contraction of the cur-
rency. But Mr. Friquet does not
propose to stop here. He would
have these bonds immediately deposited in
the Treasury and ninety per cent of
their amount issued to the owners in the
form of a new currency redeemable by
the government on demand in gold. The
effect of the change up to this point would be
merely the substitution for the irredeemable
greenbacks of a new redeemable currency in-
ferior in amount but equal to gold in value.
But if the plan stopped here it would amount
to little. It would merely transform the
greenbacks into an equivalent of gold certifi-
cates, and derange the currency by making it
consist of two kinds which could never circulate
together. But Mr. Friquet's plan requires
a complete withdrawal of the national bank
notes as well as of the greenbacks, and the
replacing of both by a uniform paper currency.
The banks would have to surrender their
present circulation and receive instead notes
issued on the simple credit of the government
and payable on demand in specie at the
national Treasury. They would rest on
a somewhat different basis from the
present bank notes. They would resemble
the present bank circulation by a pledge of
government bonds for security, but would
differ from them in the circumstance that the
banks would be under no obligation to re-
deem them. The banks would have to keep
no reserves to meet them, and the holders
could always get specie for them at the na-
tional Treasury. Every bank could receive
as much of this new currency as it chose to
employ on a simple pledge of the requisite
amount of bonds. The safeguard against an
excessive circulation would consist in a new
feature—which we incline to think the really
valuable part of the plan, if it has any value—
which abates the interest on all bonds pledged
for the security of circulating notes. Mr.
Friquet thinks the whole public debt could
be consolidated into uniform five per cent
bonds, and in this supposition he is no
doubt correct. While these bonds were de-
posited to secure circulation we would have
the interest on them drop from five to three
per cent, thereby creating a motive for
withdrawing them, and with them a cor-
responding amount of circulation whenever
money was abundant and the rate of interest
low. By this scheme there would be two
checks on a redundant circulation. One of
these checks would consist in the converti-
bility of the notes into specie at the pleasure
of the holders, and the other in the interest of
the banks to withdraw their circulation when
the loss of two per cent on the pledged bonds
could not be made up by the interest on loans.
We can perceive many practical objections to
this plausible scheme, but it is so novel and
suggestive that we are willing to submit it to
the financial thought of the country without
captious objections.

Its author, Mr. Friquet, as we understand,
was educated as a French jurist, and has been
the counsellor of more than one European
financial syndicate. His evident familiarity
with financial questions is his title to the
space we give him and to the consideration
which may be due to his ingenious scheme.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE yesterday lis-
tened to an address by Mr. Bonamy Price,
Professor in Oxford University, which will
be found elsewhere.

Mr. O'Connor's Opinion on the Louisi-
ana Case.

The very able letter of Mr. O'Connor which
we published yesterday is one of those signal
exhibitions of legal acumen which cannot fail
to stir and stimulate professional thought on
a disputed question. His argument is too
acute and masterly not to provoke examination
on the purely legal grounds on which he places
it. While awaiting the judgment of the pro-
fession we venture to indicate some of the
points which the intelligent part of the com-
munity would like to see more fully discussed.
Mr. O'Connor's error—if after full examina-
tion the legal profession should think him in
error—will probably be found to consist in
not strictly pursuing the ingenious and really
illustrative analogy which he suggests in proof
of the President's right to reverse his first
decision. The reference to the Supreme
Court, which reversed its own decision in the
legal tender cases, is specious and striking;
but it seems to us that Mr. O'Connor has
not closely followed his instructive
analogy. Undoubtedly a court of justice
may reverse its own adjudications, although,
as Mr. O'Connor states with characteristic can-
dor, "it is true that a court of last resort will
generally refuse to reconsider a question
which it has once directly adjudicated." But
when such a question is reviewed it must be
done in strict conformity to law. In the case
to which Mr. O'Connor points for illustration
the Supreme Court did not reverse its previous
judgment in the same suit between the same
parties, nor was it legally possible that the same
suit could have been again brought before it.
Mr. O'Connor's reasoning ignores the distinc-
tion—with which no lawyer is more perfectly
familiar than himself—between what Mr.
Calhoun, in discussing a similar question,
called the "subject matter" of a legal contro-
versy and the "parties litigant." With
regard to the subject matter of a suit the
decision of a court does not bind its subse-
quent action, but as between the same parties
litigant it cannot reverse its decision. This
is abundantly proved by the history of the
legal tender adjudications. The first decision
was pronounced in the case of Hepburn
against Griswold, and as between these parties
the judgment of the Court was absolutely final.
It was legally impossible for this contro-
versy ever to come into court again, although
other suits involving the same principle might
and did. The first decision was reversed, in
relation to the same principle or "subject
matter," but not in relation to the controversy
between the same "parties litigant." It was
necessarily brought into court a second time
by new parties, and could not otherwise have
obtained a hearing. The case of Hepburn
against Griswold had been forever disposed
of, and the new decision arose out of new
cases—those of Knox against Lee and Parker
against Davis. Mr. O'Connor's analogy, there-
fore, fails, because the parties litigant, as well
as the subject matter of controversy in this
Louisiana business, were precisely the same
in 1874 as in 1872.

Mr. O'Connor likens the President to an in-
ferior court and Congress to a court of final
jurisdiction in the Louisiana controversy.
But he does not accept the logical conse-
quences of this apt comparison. When an in-
ferior court has decided a case the proper re-
course of the defeated party is to the higher
tribunal. It would be absurd for him to ex-
pect a different decision from the inferior court.
Congress has unquestioned authority to over-
rule President Grant's decision in the Louisi-
ana case. The President has not obstructed,
but has done all in his power to forward an ap-
pel to the paramount authority of Congress.
Conceding the analogy suggested by Mr.
O'Connor to be pertinent President Grant is
bound by the same rules which apply to a
lower court after rendering a decision between
litigant parties. The Court cannot entertain
the same suit between the same parties again,
and if they choose to appeal it can only await
the judgment of the ultimate tribunal. If the
dissatisfied party cannot gain a hearing before
the higher court there is nothing for the in-
ferior court to do but to adhere to its decision.
President Grant has twice called the attention
of Congress to the Louisiana controversy at
two different sessions, and he is justified in
regarding their inaction as at least a provi-
sional indorsement of his judgment. We can-
not believe that Mr. O'Connor would have an
inferior court reverse its decision in a litig-
ated case when the court of last resort has
repeatedly refused to grant a rehearing.

The Season.

To be entirely poetic we should announce
to our readers that "the melancholy days have
come"; for this is October, and the summer
of 1874 is dead, and we see in the falling
leaves, the shortening days, the keener winds
that come with the rain, the beginning of the
end of the year. But it is unjust to speak of
these as melancholy days or to infer that they
will be by any means "the saddest of the
year." Our amusement columns show that
we are to have our share of enjoyment. Here
is the opera, which has come with more than
the usual flourish of trumpets. "Traviata" we
have had, a preliminary cordial to enable the
singers to try their voices, and "Aida," a re-
membrance of last season's triumph, and
"Faust," which is always popular because it
is noisy, and has marches which please the
ruder taste like the marches in "Richard
III." and "Macbeth," which always fill
the theatre on Saturday nights. A
"great feature" of the present troupe
is that it has no stars, and Mr. Strakosch in-
forms us that all his singers are stars, and
that he has improved upon the old plan
when one prima donna carried all the honors.
A troupe, dramatic or operatic, in which the
actors are all stars, reminds us a good deal of
the company raised by Artemus Ward, in
which there were none but brigadier generals.
It might be safe to say that a company com-
posed of brigadiers would need nothing so
much as a commander, and an acting or sing-
ing troupe composed of stars would need
nothing so much as a good actor or a good
singer. Mr. Strakosch has no doubt done the
best he could. He gave us Nilsson as Patti
last season, and would like to give us Patti
as a star next year; and the reason he has no
star in his present troupe is because none
happened to be available. This, we presume,
is the truth, and Mr. Strakosch is keen enough
to make a merit of it. We see a real star
company in Mr. Wallack's theatre. When
Mr. Strakosch does as well relatively he may
ask us to agree with him that he has really
formed a star company.

But we have only seen the opera in the be-

ginning, and there is no knowing what will be
done before we are through. Mr. Strakosch
is a man of his word, and he, of all men, is
the most interested in the success of the
opera. But the season will not only bring us
music and indoor pleasures. It is hardly time
to seek the roof shelter, and we have a few
glorious weeks of sunshine inviting us into
the fields before they are encompassed with
forbidding frost and snow. First of all we
have an autumn Derby at Jerome Park. The
fall meeting will open to-morrow, and will
continue every Wednesday and Saturday until
the 17th. It is rather a tax on the mind to
have so many races. Whatever interest these
meetings contain could be exhausted in a
week. The only argument in favor of re-
peated meetings is the gate money. If gate
money is the object of the Jerome Park then
we should have races all the year round, the
effect of which would be to reduce our
American Derby into the proportions of a
trotting park—the one thing which its
managers have striven earnestly to avoid. If
October weather will only continue in as gen-
tle and relighting a mood as was shown to
Miss Sherman on her day of destiny we may
look for a brilliant meeting this season.
Times are not the best, we are sorry to say,
but times would have to be had indeed when
we would not feel the deepest interest in the
races at Jerome Park and our people would
hesitate to spend a day amid the beautiful
scenery, the splendor and the life of the mul-
titude, and the keen spirit of emulation which
will be shown by the noble animals who
await the moment of struggle and triumph.

Altogether our season, indoors and out-
doors, opens with unusual animation and in-
terest, and if the crops continue as fine as
they promise, and business sustains the in-
dications which already burden the columns of
the HERALD, we may sail blithely and prosper-
ously to a merry Christmas and a happy
New Year.

The Third Term.

The *Evening Post*, in commenting upon the
present condition of the third-term move-
ment, reminds its readers of a letter addressed
by President Grant, when General of the
Army, to J. N. Morris, of Illinois. This
letter was written in January, 1864, during
Mr. Lincoln's term of office, and in it the
General said:—

"This (to be President) is the last thing in the
world I desire. I would regard it a consumma-
tion as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not
for the country. Through Providence I have at-
tained to more than I ever hoped, and with the
position I now hold in the regular army, it allowed
to remain it will be more than satisfied. I cer-
tainly shall never shape a sentiment, or the ex-
pression of a thought, with a view of being a
candidate for office."

The *Evening Post* aptly says that the "letter
shows a great deal of political sagacity, whether
it is made to apply to the events of 1864 or to
those of 1874; but since the writer has been
prevailed upon twice to accept an office which
he regarded as 'highly unfortunate' to him-
self, it is uncertain whether he would not con-
sent to continue his self-sacrificing course for
another term of four years. His assurance
that he will 'never shape a sentiment, or the
expression of a thought, with a view of being
a candidate for office,' bears more directly on
the decision of the third-term question." We
entirely agree with the views expressed by the
Evening Post, and congratulate that journal
upon the growth of its opinions. This third-
term discussion, for a mere "HERALD sensa-
tion," generated in the silly summer season, as
was alleged, has shown a vitality possessed by
no question in our politics since slavery was
settled. Politicians may dread it and sneer,
caricaturists may ridicule it, but the people
will talk about it, and they have talked, until
now it dominates all other issues.

The reason is that the question had life in
it, was an honest question, and would not die.
It was not a HERALD sensation, but a HERALD
prophecy, and among the journals hastening
to confirm the wisdom of the prophecy is the
respected, sagacious and independent *Evening
Post*.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Marquis de Lorne has taken to lecturing.
General A. C. McLaugh, of Chicago, is registered
at the Windsor Hotel.

Kellogg's evidence as to his own honesty is con-
clusive—to his own mind.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing is among the recent ar-
rivals at the Coleman House.